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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

Number 5,318.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

THE YOUNG BIRD.

Found on Gull Rocks.

By ELLEN.

Poor birdling! round thy rocky home
The blackened waves troop on,
And long and chill the shadows fall
Around the setting sun.

And lone and drear and desolate,
This rock amid the sea,
Barren, save where the sea-vetch twines
Or reefs drop heavily.

No nest upon the rock to shield,
Thy little form from harm,
No leafy boughs to canopy
And hide thee in alarm;

Far, far away, in twilight skies,
Is heard thy parent's cry,
While storm-clods close and closer roll,
And lowering night is nigh.

Fear not, young birdling, it shall be
A few more dreary nights,
Then shall these trembling, unfledged wings
Bear thee to yonder heights.

O'er sea and land, through cloud and sky,
Featuring in their might.

The rushing cloud, the sweeping wind,
Companions of thy flight.

Oh spirit! though thy childhood's home
Is this small orb in space,

Thy bounds, the untried void around,
This world thy natal place.

Where storms of sorrow threaten'ning come,
The evening shadows fall,

And far away, in untracked skies,

Is heard the Father's call.

'Tis but a few brief days and nights,
And thou shalt soar more free,
Than ever strong-winged tern that sailed
The azure, upper sea.

From height to height, from sky to sky,

From shore to brighter shore,

Where scarcely angel wing may dare,

Or angel eye explore.

For the Mercury.

CAROLINE.

By MRS. S. L. REED.

The glorious sun was sinking,
Into the distant West,
The shades of night appearing,
Proclaimed the hour of rest.

The evening star responded,
Did beautifully shine,

While gentle zephyrs whispered,

The name of Caroline.

I've wander'd in the greenwood,
All nature seemed to smile,
The forest birds were singing,
So gaily all the while:

The voice of nature speaking,

From every oak and pine;

I only heard the greeting—

The name of Caroline.

I walked beside the ocean,
Along the foamy sea,

While others praised its grandeur,

I only thought of thee.

The limpid waves dashed,

To woe me at their shrine,

I only heard the music—

The name of Caroline.

No more I roam the wildwood,
Or seek the ocean's side,

To find the loved ideal,

Amid the heaving tide:

Beside me sits the red,

Her hand is clasped in mine,

She says "I love you only,"

This self-same Caroline.

Useful Hints.

DRYING AND PRESERVING.—Tomatoes may be dried as follows: take them when ripe, wash them in the usual way, and strip off the skins, or dash and squeeze them through a sieve; then stew the pulp slowly, so as to evaporate as much water as possible without burning; then spread it on plates and dry it in a slow oven.

When wanted for use, it is only necessary to soak it soft and cook a few minutes, serving it up just the same as tomatoes stewed fresh from the garden. Or the operation of drying may be performed as follows:—Dip the ripe fruit in scalding water, and peel them and divide them into two or three pieces; lay them on plates, and put them into the oven after the bread is drawn. If it is a good oven, by the time it is cool, or in forty-eight hours, they will be perfectly dried, when they may be put into paper bags and kept in a dry place; when wanted for use, dip them in cold water and lay them in a dish to swell, and in a minute or two they are almost equal to the fresh fruit.

If it is desired to make tomato sauce, add a little water to cook them in. They are also very good to eat out of hand in the dry state. Some preserve them whole, by putting them into clean jars, and corking up well, then putting them into a kettle filled with cold water, and gradually raising the temperature to the boiling point; the jar is then taken out, and the mouth dipped into melted sealing wax, and a bladder tied over it. Treated in this way, tomatoes will keep good for years, as fresh as ever.

LEMON PIE.—One ounce of flour, three spoonfuls of sugar, a little butter and salt. Grate off the yellow outside pest to flavor your pie; then pare away the white skin, which is apt to be bitter, and slice the pulp into a plate lined with paste. Dissolve the flour, and other ingredients, in water enough to fill the paste, then cover with another. This is an excellent pie, the lemon being a good substitute for apple.

WHIPS.—Take a pint of rather thin cream, make it quite sweet; then add a large glass of wine, and a tablespoonful of extract of lemon. Good currant wine is quite as good as any other. Let this stand in a cool place until you have cut the whites of three or four eggs to a soft froth; then add these to the cream, stirring rapidly as you do, and fill your glasses to the brim. These whips are delicious, much nicer than those made of whisked cream alone, and can be made in ten minutes.

MORNING TALLOW.—If you can't bear tallow, and if curtains, &c., are put away for any time, we should recommend a pound of the commonest tallow candles to be put in paper, and placed in with them.

Selected Tale.

THE ROSE COLORED SILK.

'You will send it without failure at six o'clock to-morrow!' said the clear, soft voice of a young girl who was standing before a splendid mirror in Madame Beaujue's fashionable dressmaking establishment. 'Our invitations are for eight o'clock,' she continued, 'and the dress ought to be tried on as early as that, to see that no alterations are needed.'

'Certainly, mademoiselle, you may rely upon me. I have never yet disappointed a customer, and I will not begin with you.'

'Can you always be so very prompt?' rejoined Ellen, now gliding into a tone of girlish curiosity. 'Does not some one have to suffer for it when you have such a pressure of work?'

'Oh, as to that, mademoiselle,' replied Madame, with a shrug, and a slight, well-bred laugh, 'that is not the question.'

'Never disappoint a patron' is my motto, and one way or another it can always be obeyed.'

'Send it then precisely at six, with some one to try it on and see that it is right.'

And Ellen turned for one more glance at the lustrous silk that so well set off the light, graceful form and radiant face in the mirror. She knew that she was beautiful, and yet it was rather a childlike gladness in all beautiful things than a vain love or desire for admiration that added the faint flush to her dimpled cheek and the gleam of brightness to her eyes. Though the only child of a wealthy and indulgent father Ellen was not spoiled by fashionable life.—The teaching and companionship of a saintly and now sainted mother, amid the safe seclusion of home, had kept the young heart as yet unspotted from the world—that world on whose glittering portal she now stood, half trembling, half expectant. Her school education was now completed, and, at her father's request, Ellen was now preparing for her first large party, the brilliant anticipations of which had set her thoughts in an unusual flutter of excitement.

Ellen was called 'quite a little saint,' among her young associates. Her ideas of fashionable life were so unsophisticated, so original, they said, she was so appealingly unacquainted with beaux and billet-doux subjects which most of her schoolmates knew at least as well as their grammars and algebras; she seemed to care so little, in choosing her associates, for wealth or station, and so much for real worth of character, that the shallow, little souls knew not what to make of her. And yet they liked Ellen well—Oh, yes! She was a dear simple little thing that no one could find fault with, and her sincere affectionateness of nature weighed more with even her shallow critics, than the more brilliant qualities of her more selfish associates. One else it was the share in her continual generosity, and in the hospitalities of her father's elegant mansion or the name of being the intimate friend and constant companion of a millionaire's heiress that they liked. Older and wiser heads than theirs have been puzzled to define the difference in similar cases.

The truth was, Ellen's Christian nurture was bringing forth its fruits, tender yet, and immature, yet capable of ripening, under the sun and dew of Divine Grace, with a rich and abundant harvest. She cherished sacredly the instructions of her mother, and the exercises of prayer and meditation which she taught; but she turned, with more than a passive acquiescence to the social gaieties which her father was planning for her—not suspecting any evil in them, not dreaming that they would deaden her spiritual sense, or infringe upon her hours of devotion. Indeed, unless some providential event shall interpose, Ellen may fall into the case of those semi-Jewish pagans of old, and fashionable Christians of modern times, who 'fear the Lord and worship idols.' Her pity had taken, as yet, chiefly the passive and imaginative form. It inspired beautiful visions of heaven, but not practical efforts to relieve the sufferings of earth. This is not strange, for, surrounded by the illusions of wealth, Ellen has seen nothing of the hard suffering world as it really is. It may be that the germ of active benevolence is planted in her heart, ready to spring forth when the opportunity shall call.

The dress was never completed, though for many years it hung in Ellen's wardrobe, and often met her eye. It always called to mind the fainting, deathlike face which she had seen crouching amid its rosy folds, and the page of human experience that had then opened to her view never became obscured. From it Ellen learned the work which the Father of all had assigned her to do, and it was no longer the light and beautiful dream which it had been to her, it was now rich with the only real joy, that of soothing the sorrows, lightening the burdens, and aiding the advancement of her fellow beings. One special lesson was sympathy for the slaves of the needle. Her visits to Madame B—were less frequent than before, but when they occurred, that eminent priestess of modern times, who 'fear the Lord and worship idols.' Her pity had taken, as yet, chiefly the passive and imaginative form. It inspired beautiful visions of heaven, but not practical efforts to relieve the sufferings of earth. This is not strange, for, surrounded by the illusions of wealth, Ellen has seen nothing of the hard suffering world as it really is. It may be that the germ of active benevolence is planted in her heart, ready to spring forth when the opportunity shall call.

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Rehabilitated in her usual dress, Ellen turned from the room to leave the establishment of Madame B—. In doing so she passed through long rows of work-women, and for the first time the care worn expression of every face attracted her notice. Every attitude was constrained, and the hollow cheeks, the sunken cheeks and heavy eyes, told of exhausted labor, which infested upon the natural hours of food and rest. Suddenly her eyes were drawn to one pale face half-hidden behind the lustrous folds of her own rose colored silk. The work had just been resumed, and there was an expression almost of despair upon the girl's features, as she thought, doubtless of the long hours far into the night, which must be superadded to the already excessive toil of the day. There was a convulsive twitching of the muscles of the mouth, as if the will was making one desperate effort

to subdue rebellious nerves and compel them to renewed exertion. Then the effort was manifestly ineffectual, for the pale cheeks grew paler, the heavy eyes more sunken, and she sank forward into the midst of the fluttering flounces, which shone in glittering contrast to the faded hands that unconsciously clutched them.

Ellen sprang forward to raise the fainting girl in her arms.

'Ah! mademoiselle, your beautiful robe,' exclaimed Madame, in an apologetic tone. 'Take it away! I did not think of that,' replied Ellen, indignantly.

Mademoiselle need not be alarmed. This occurs quite frequently. The girl shall be well attended to.'

'It was my work. I have killed her,' said Ellen, with unfeigned remorse. The truth became most painfully real to her then.

'That evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as by want of heart.'

'Can you go with me to her home?' she asked of the young girl who was supporting the fainting form of her companion.

'Yes, miss,' replied the girl with some hesitation, 'but it isn't a place you would like to go to.'

'Why not?' Are her parents living?

'No, miss, or at least her mother is dead, and her father is worse, they say.'

At this moment a handkerchief being drawn from the patient's pocket, a small clasped Testament fell out. Ellen stooped to pick it up, and read upon the title page its owner's name, 'Margaret L—'. Beneath were written in trembling characters, 'When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.' Casting all your care upon him, for He careth for you.'

If a shade of distrust had crossed Ellen's mind, it was quite gone now. The first verse had been written in her own little Bible, with almost the last movement of a hand now cold in death. But what a contrast between her own condition and that of the motherless girl before her! The one favored, indulged, almost to the risk of forgetting her heavenly Father, amid the manifold gifts of the earthly one. The other alone, destitute, and working away the slender remnant of life in the desperate struggle for the means of subsistence. It was a phase of human experience, which Ellen had never before witnessed. Tears were in her eyes, and an unwonted tremor in her voice as she said, 'Do you think you could take her down to my carriage? I will take her home with me.'

Madame B— now came up with a million of apologies.'

'She was sorry, she was infinitely grieved that Mademoiselle had been so *genre*, so annoyed. She would do her utmost to restore the beautiful silk to its original lustre, but if this could not be done, it should be replaced—whatever the city had of most elegant.'

Ellen cut short her apologies.

'The silk is not of the slightest consequence. This will pay you for your work. You will please send it to the carriage.—If I ever want the dress, Margaret may find it for me at home.'

She was sorry, she was infinitely grieved that Mademoiselle had been so *genre*, so annoyed. She would do her utmost to restore the beautiful silk to its original lustre, but if this could not be done, it should be replaced—whatever the city had of most elegant.'

'Yes; but more exactly, 8 and 13 000—decimally, 8.013.'

'Then two of oxygen make 16.026 and one of carbon (6.040) added, makes 22.066, as the weight of an atom of carbonic acid.'

'Let us see; the atom of carbonic acid consists of one atom of carbon, which weighs 6.04, and two atoms of oxygen, which weighs 16.026, so the weight of the atom of carbonic acid is 22.066.'

'I should think you were fastening the carbon ball to the oxygen as if you intended they should never be separated.'

'That is the case in nature. When oxygen and carbon unite, it is no temporary connection, but a marriage for life.'

'They cleave unto each other through summer and winter—in rain and shine through heat and cold. They will literally pass through water and fire without dissolving their union.'

'This peculiar couple play a very important part in the operations both of nature and of art, and we shall find no more interesting inquiry than to follow carbonic acid in some of its curious paths—Where shall we follow it? Shall we track it through our own bodies, in its course through the stomach, and blood, and heart, and lungs? Shall we trace its wonderful history away back through the hundreds of thousands of years before man was created and see how its sharp tooth was cutting down the rocks when the earth was rolling, a hot and slimy globe, without an inhabitant upon its surface? Or shall we first take a shorter course, and content ourselves with observing how it is absorbed by water and forced into the steam engine, and see what complicated contrivances have been invented for getting rid of it there? What do you say, John?'

'Tell us, sir, if you please, about the steam engine; I want to understand that more than anything else.'

'Very well. That will lead us to investigate the relations of carbonic acid to water, and these are so constantly manifesting themselves in our food and drink, and in a thousand other connections, that I think this part of the history of carbonic acid will interest you more than any other part.'

'But I have not yet explained to you how the light is produced when gas is burned. This is comparatively a late discovery, and is very curious. Though the union of oxygen with carbon is so strong, when it is once formed, these substances do not enter into combination as readily as oxygen and hydrogen.'

'Come, let us see what you have to say about the steam engine.'

'The steam engine is a very simple contrivance.'

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'It

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1860.

French gives a dramatic scene, representing a French doctor in military uniform between the Pope and the Sultan, the two "sick men" in Europe. As the doctor turns from one to the other, the Pope expresses a doubt of the good effects of *steel* upon the system—in such cases of debility. And the Sultan has perhaps as much reason to doubt, though as yet he has not had to encounter all the points of treatment. As the world has been governed, between religion and the sword, the sword and religion, there has been but a narrow boundary—scarcely an imaginary line. The war in Syria between the Druses and the Maronites appears to have been a religious feud, not political but fanatical. The presumption was from the beginning, that there must have been some great provocation leading to the horrible slaughter of the Christian population of the plains and in the cities. And it now appears to be the common opinion of both the French and English ministerial courts that the Maronites were the first to resort to force. From some quarters they had been furnished with arms and ammunition for the purpose, and they began to slaughter and to drive the Druses by force from a little village which both tribes had hitherto occupied together.

But the public prints everywhere, and probably the public functionaries in Syria, have thrown the whole responsibility upon the excommunicate protestant Moslems of the mountains. They were no doubt guilty of being irritated to the commission of most lamentable deeds, and must answer with their lives for the excesses which they have been provoked to commit. But why should the Maronites escape the same severity, if indeed, they were the leading cause of all this bloodshed and robbery? The answer is, the nations of Europe have interceded for their special protection. The Maronites are nominally at least a Christian population, and they gain by this a warranty of the distinction which they claim in Turkish dominions, not to be placed on a level with other creeds. Whereas the general rule among the so-called Christian governments of Europe is, that mountaineers cannot be hanged, unless their religious belief is more or less heretical in its complexion. But it must be confessed that this rule is not peculiar to Europe, and that it has been practiced in America.

War after war with the aboriginal tribes on this continent, has been provoked and waged to the extermination of the enemy, from the earliest to the latest dates, by those who professed a better religion; and all without any apparent compunction in the conquerors, or any seeming suspicion that the perpetrators of so enormous wrongs should be punished, or that they were themselves the principal aggressors. Among the first settlers indeed there were some honorable exceptions; men who treated the Indians with justice and kindness, and found in the red man of the forest a friend or a brother. They promoted peace, instead of fomenting quarrels that they might profit by the use of the strong hand of military power. To show that this article is not even now obsolete, the report of Col. LANDER employed in the government survey of Utah and California, is sufficient testimony to that effect. After having encountered and defeated the Western Indians who had become hostile to the whites, he reports that "the war can be closed, and the hostile Indians made friendly, by paying them for the lands now occupied by white settlers."

But this unmanly unchess is not confined to the relations between the savage and the civilized portions of mankind. The same trait of character is often displayed by political parties whose rank in this respect is not worthy to be named with either. Each party should bear its own responsibility manfully, or abandon its position. Instead of that, the attempt is often made by one party to throw the odium it has produced for itself far away upon the shoulders of another. Nothing is more common in parliamentary proceedings than, after defeating a measure which should have been carried, to the enemies of the measure to charge its loss to some want of support from its friends. The Tory party in England are now denouncing the present liberal administration, for not pressing the Reform Bill to a decision before the prorogation of Parliament. And yet that very party has kept the whole kingdom in a panic for so many months about the prospect of a French invasion, for the very purpose no doubt among other things of swaying the progress of reform and of defeating the measure at least for the present. While from the language of their atheist organ, it might be supposed that they were very much aggrieved, because more subjects of the British Crown were not already enfranchised.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Joseph Smith, Jr., of Baltimore, has sold to Henry Howard, of Cincinnati, in this State, a lot of land running from Bellevue Avenue to the shore, containing seven and a half acres, known as the Tiffany Lot, for \$12,000.

Daniel T. Swinburne has sold to Susan Newman a strip of land containing 2261 feet of land on Catherine street, for \$750.

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Mr. Smith says that his sales of real estate since the first of January last, amount to about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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LITTLE trouble as well as the great events of the world sometimes require a passing notice. The news comes that Walker is besieged in Truxillo, where he had succeeded in taking possession of the city. That Guardia had a large force upon the land, and was aided by the presence of a British man-of-war on the water, for the purpose of defeating the further progress of this partisan war in Honduras—Walker has declared in favor of Canada in opposition to Guardia. And it would appear from this interference of the British, that Honduras had fallen under the kindness of British protection. But under what pretext this action is taken, if the report is true, it is not easy to conjecture. Another little trouble has broken out at Kingston on the border of Lake Ontario in Upper Canada. Great preparations had been made for the reception of the forces of Wales, that took but little place of some twelve thousand inhabitants. But a great number of protestant Irish had got up a procession with arkes and banners and mottoes for the occasion. And the Duke of Newcastle (who is his crest) refused to have the Prince land, if his reception was to be attended with party demonstrations. A conference took place between the Mayor and Council and the Duke, but no adjustment of the difficulties had been made, and there was no prospect of any adjustment on the fourth of September. Great excitement was produced by this untoward disposition of things. The Orangeites insist, saying, the Catholics forced all sorts of concessions from the Prince in Lower Canada, and showing themselves more democratic than democracy itself—battering themselves that they can get along without royalty as well as royalty can without them. But they have probably given way to the Prince before this date. An American had surrendered the steamer, saying "God save the Queen" and "Liberate Boston!" The crowd called for "Hail Columbia" and gave three cheers for the President of the United States. Where will this end?

FORT ADAMS TO GARRISON.—The Ben L. Metcalfe, a graduate of Yale College a few years ago, and for a year or two afterwards an assistant editor of the New Haven (Conn.) *Advertiser*, has been elected Speaker of the Hawaiian House of Representatives, as appears in the *Polynesian* June 21.

This is not the first time a Yankee has held the same position. Two years ago HENRY SHELTON, Esq., a native of the city, was elected Speaker of the Hawaiian House of Representatives, and is now Judge of one of the principal courts of that island.

HORN FIGHTING.—An exchange says, it is estimated that England will engage in garrison at Fort Adams on the 24th, and to remain until the 15th of November. The change from camp to garrison may be made in consequence of the day being more agreeable to the English than the 24th.

PARIS EXHIBITS.—The *Advertiser* gives an account of the Paris exhibition, which is to be held in the Louvre, and the *Times* of New York says that the French government has given a large sum of money to the English government to defray the expenses of the exhibition.

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THE news of the landing of GARIBOLDI in Calabria Ultra, comes confirmed. Reggio, the capital of that province, is in the possession of that patriot soldier and humane captain,—There being no account of any general conflict in arms, the probability is, that the city was taken without any sanguinary action. Thousands are reported to have joined the liberators on their approach; and it would not be surprising if most of them were deserters from the Neapolitan garrison. At another point two brigades surrendered at discretion. There will be no need of a battle when both sides shall agree upon the terms of union. San Giovanni was taken after only a little sharp fighting. Not that the inhabitants of this part of Italy, or rather of this part of the Neapolitan kingdom, are deficient in courage. Their manner of life makes them hardy and capable of great endurance. They are a well-built race and naturally of great physical power. Though comparatively ignorant upon other subjects, it seems they have now learned the lesson of Italian nationality. And yet from the manner in which they have so long been governed, it would be in vain to look among them for examples of a higher civilization. Education is chiefly in the hands of priests, who as a class in that country are not distinguished even for their learning, it for any other good qualification. And not only the mind but the soil of Calabria has been left without skillful cultivation. That both are in a rude and barbarous condition, is not for lack of natural fertility, but owing rather to the genius of their government, and to other institutions which do not expel the clouds of ignorance or diffuse the light of liberal information. But the people there, as elsewhere, have the right and the power to pursue their own happiness in their own way. The progress of the Italians have made and which they are now making in the right direction, is most wonderful. All that seems to be needed in Europe for the extension of the best principles of social organization, is to bind hand and foot the enemies of non-intervention.

THOSE who have been following the course of events in Mexico, with an interest in the cause of constitutional order and tranquility, will be happy to learn that the prospect of the liberals is brightening. Under a previous date, MIRAMON was left by our account surrounded at Lagos or Leon by the liberal forces. Now, if the news is reliable, he has met with an overwhelming defeat in his attempt to save his army and himself from being captured. The battle is said to have lasted five days, and to have terminated in his flight with some cavalry, leaving his camp and the rest of his army and armament at the will or mercy of their captors, or to seek their safety or to be disposed of as best they might be. And whatever may be the consequence to the Republic, this is certainly one of the events which must count most in the settlement of the question of authority in Mexico. The chief reason perhaps which has delayed this consummation, was that it takes time at least for the common people of almost any country to become soldiers able to contend with and against the regular troops which have held the people in subjection. It has been done in Mexico, as now appears to be the case, it is the best evidence that country has yet afforded of its capability of governing and defending itself. But there will be neither peace nor safety till the inhabitants shall know how to respect the majority of the people will as expressed by the popular votes. A republic of warring factions indeed is the worst condition of any people, if they are incapable of respecting the supreme law of the land. Absolutism is the legitimate reign of force. A republic of warring factions indeed is the worst condition of any people, if they are incapable of respecting the supreme law of the land. Absolutism is the legitimate reign of force. And a tendency to force is a tendency to absolutism. If our Mexican neighbors would return peace to that distracted country, let them place the ballot box above the control or interference of the cartridge box. Let them respect the government they have once established and stand in defense and protection of the votes, that he may have a free exercise of his judgment in the affairs of the public, with no one to hinder or make him afraid.

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THE statue of Col. O. H. PERIN, which will be inaugurated at Cleveland on Monday next, is eight feet in height, and stands upon a pedestal of Rhode Island granite seventeen feet in height, so that the entire monument will be twenty-five feet. It stands in the centre of the Park, and commands a view of the lake that was the scene of PERIN's exploits. The statue is cut from a block of pure white marble from Vermont quarry. On the front of the pedestal is a relief representing in low relief the battle at Kingstown on the border of Lake Ontario in Upper Canada. Great preparations had been made for the reception of the statue of Wales, that took but little place of some twelve thousand inhabitants. But a great number of protestant Irish had got up a procession with arkes and banners and mottoes for the occasion. And the Duke of Newcastle (who is his crest) refused to have the Prince land, if his reception was to be attended with party demonstrations. A conference took place between the Mayor and Council and the Duke, but no adjustment of the difficulties had been made, and there was no prospect of any adjustment on the fourth of September. Great excitement was produced by this untoward disposition of things. The Orangeites insist, saying, the Catholics forced all sorts of concessions from the Prince in Lower Canada, and showing themselves more democratic than democracy itself—battering themselves that they can get along without royalty as well as royalty can without them. But they have probably given way to the Prince before this date. An American had surrendered the steamer, saying "God save the Queen" and "Liberate Boston!" The crowd called for "Hail Columbia" and gave three cheers for the President of the United States. Where will this end?

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THE Providence papers of Tuesday published the following table, showing the population of this State, as appears from the census just completed, compared with that taken in the year 1850. The increase is 26,320, or a little short of eighteen per cent.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

1850. 1860.

49,914 41,613

13,289 31,500

11,820 7,680

8,338 6,662

7,516 4,312

4,258 4,582

4,140 3,538

ment for this generation in the voice of that generation. When the voice of that shall demand, what has your past been, will be the answer? We need to be prepared for dangers when they shall confront us, to fit ourselves to take the work in hand given to us. Let power of faith develop in us, and the work will be done.

Some concluding remarks were made by Dr. Breton in relation to the means needed on the work. Let us stir the people's interest and the public. Let the fifty thousand speak as these have spoken here, and the work will be done.

A SAN ANTONIO (Texas) paper reports that two lunatics have been arrested at Henderson, and lynched. Large quantities of poison had been found on negroes, for the understood purpose of poisoning the wells and food of the whites. Twenty persons have been hanged, and the total loss of property in Texas since the troubles commenced is said to reach \$3,000,000.

A PENNSYLVANIA negro makes to the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, the following offer: He will go up in his balloon alone for \$200; with a horse, for \$300 and his spouse for \$400; with a horse and buggy for \$400; with two horses and a lady on one of them, for \$500. He will descend from a height of one mile by a parachute, or will send a lady in his place for \$500.

The Paris correspondent of the *Algemeine Zeitung*, under date of the 10th inst., says: "The Pope has written a most melancholy letter to a cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost, and although he is convinced that he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares that he will quit Rome under no condition and at no price."

The most extraordinary of the many extraordinary oil wells discovered in Pennsylvania, was opened at Tidone, Erie county, on the 10th ult., by Rev. Mr. Hequembourg. At a depth of 175 feet oil was struck and it has been coming to the surface in a voluntary flow of one barrel a minute?

There are thirty species of tobacco. That probably accounts for the variety of men's cigars. Perhaps the "pure Havana" manufactured from cabbage leaf and sold extensively, is as harmless as any.

During the last five years the total freights on the New York Central and New York and Erie Roads and the canals of the State of New York have amounted to nearly fifty millions of dollars?

FREMONT has foridden the Chinese miners on his grant paying the license taxes of foreign miners to the State. He claims that the State has no control over his private property.

The Committee to receive the prince of Wales in New York, represent wealth in their own individual right, to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars.

The Indian debt has been raised to one hundred million pounds, nearly an eighth of the enormous national debt of Great Britain. In 1857 it was fifty million.

Mr. JOHN WOOD, actor, has been sued in California for \$50,000 for seducing Helen H. of wife of Hamilton May, and "alienating her affections from her husband."

Since the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on the 10th of June, 1854, upward of nine millions of people have visited the building.

Mr. McCORMICK, the inventor of the reaper, has sold this fall 40,000 reapers to the farmers of the neighborhood of Chicago.

A LONG JOURNEY IN A SMALL BOAT.—The Albany Argus says that two sons of Capt. B. H. Hart, of Laramie, Dutchess county, started a few days since on a journey to the Mississippi river, and, perhaps, to New Orleans, via the Hudson river, Erie canal, and western rivers, in a boat built by themselves. She is twelve feet long, and the material employed in the construction is composed of a light wood frame covered with zinc, the whole only weighing sixty pounds. Her weight will admit of being carried around all locks and shadows.

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MARRIED.

Henry G. 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. Jackson, of this city, 3d inst., to Miss F. D. Jackson, daughter of Mr. John E. Holt, all of this city.

In this city, 3d instant, by Rev. S. Adam, Mr. Thomas S. Brownwell, to Miss Anne, daughter of Mr. John Pendleton, all of this city.

In this city, 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Brown, G. A. Van Allen, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Mr. William F. Barker, of this city.

In New Bedford, 26th ult., William Wallace, M. D., of Providence, to Delilie C., daughter of the late William Macfay, of N. B.

Providence, 3d inst., Albert W. French to Georgiana L. Cushing, both of P. 30th, Louisa A. Stevens, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Louisa, daughter of James Eames, Esq., of P. 4th, Henry O. Estesbridge to Eunice A. Tingley, all of P. 3d, Leeswick Braxton, Esq., of Coventry, 5th, Elezathan Cameron to Emma J. Sprague, both of P.

DIED.

In this city, Sunday, Silas Sanford, youngest son of Mr. Henry N. Ward, aged 10 months and 2 days.

In this city, 28th ult., HARRIET BROWN IVES, daughter of Robert H. Ives, of Peoria, aged 28 years.

In North Stonington, Conn., 3d inst., of consumption, HENRY HENRY LEWIS, formerly of this city, aged 51 years.

In Providence, 30th ult., Nelly M., daughter of Kendrick Walker, aged 8 years; 30th, Samuel Warren, aged 79 years; 31st, Lydia Arnold, aged 67 years; 1st inst., George H., son of Charles H. Childs, aged 30 years; 1st, Abby F., daughter of the late Jess Brown, aged 70 years; 4th inst., 40 years, Mrs. Anna H. D. Tucker, aged 9 months; 3d, Hannah F., wife of Benjamin Bogman; 4th, George F. Simeon, aged 37 years; 4th, Ella W., daughter of Alfred Tinker aged 11 mos.; 5th, Captain John Holden Omnes, aged 80 years; 1st instant, HENRY F., son of Henry T. Brown, aged 3 years and 10 mos.; 5th, Luke Green, aged 52 years; 5th, Henry Barton, aged 7 mos.; 5th, Nancy, widow of the late Oliver Angell, aged 79 years.

In Bristol, 28th ult., MARY SPRINGER, aged 74 years; 28, CHARLIE Arnold aged 5 years and 10 days; FREDERICK, son of Frederick Speckler, aged 3 months.

In New Bedford, 1st instant, Rev. Asa Kent, aged 84 years. Mr. K. was a member of the Methodist denomination, and has been widely known and respected for his fervent piety and zealous co-operation in the religious movements of the day.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Sept. 1—SCHRS S BUCKINGHAM, Steamer, from Liverpool, Capt: Citadel, Hallett, F. River and Middletown, O. D. Davis, for Albany, A. Goffey, for Boston; C. Loring, Jones, Taunton for Elizabeth; Lucy Robinson, Davis, Somererset for Norfolk.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2—Brig. Matron, Taylor, for Havana.

Schrs Almira T Briggs, —, Port Ewen for Prov; Harriet Lewis, Gavit, New York for do.

MONDAY, Sept. 3—U. S. schooner Pharo, Fuller, supplying light houses; J S Lane, Sewell, Goff, for Boston; Mount Hope, Graves, Rockland for N. York.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5—Brig. Langer, Colson, Bangor for New Haven.

Schrs Emily Fowler, Willard, Calais N. H. Van, Edwin, Graham, Eastport for New York; Badore, Gurney, Sullivan for do; Medora, Lord, Rockland for Petersburgh; W B Horsey, Baker, Gardner for Prov; Minerva, Hall, Fall River for Alexandria; Monterey, Craig, do for Delaware City; Unas, Coit, Prov for N. Y.; J. C. Chew, Bogue, Taunton for do.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6—Schr Ligonia, Butler, G. C. Newell, B. B. B. for do; H. B. Belle, Alexander, Bangor for N. Haven; Louis Dyer, Jameson, for Providence; Eliza S. Downing, Thorne, do for Albany; Unas, Coit, Prov for N. Y.; C. J. Chew, Bogue, Taunton for do.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7—Brig. Langer, Colson, Bangor for New Haven.

Schrs Emily Fowler, Willard, Calais N. H. Van, Edwin, Graham, Eastport for New York; Badore, Gurney, Sullivan for do; Medora, Lord, Rockland for Petersburgh; W B Horsey, Baker, Gardner for Prov; Minerva, Hall, Fall River for Alexandria; Monterey, Craig, do for Delaware City; Unas, Coit, Prov for N. Y.; C. J. Chew, Bogue, Taunton for do.

FRIESE, P. PEAKES, to the 25th are received. The census shows a population in the gold region of 69,000. The wheat crop of New Mexico is mostly out off. The trouble with the Navajoes continues serious. Two or three thousand Navajoes were stealing, and in some cases attacking ranches, on the Platte.

"GET OFF MY CORN!"—These exclamations would seldom be heard if those troubled with those excrements would use Redding's Russia Salve, which is also an excellent remedy for all kinds of cuts, wounds, bruises, scabs, burns, etc. Sold everywhere at 25 cents the box.

Cawell, Mack & Co., sell them in this city.

By a steamer at New York, we hear of the entire destruction of the costly residence of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, at St. Thomas, by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

By estimate there are in Massachusetts 70,000 horses, valued at \$700,000.

That enemy of mankind, Consumption! can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy, such as Dr. Wistar's *Salve of Wild Cherry*.

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